NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Greer Post Office

other names/site number Greer City Hall; Greer Heritage Museum

2. Location

street & number 106 South Main Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Greer ☐ vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Greenville code 045

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination __ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets __ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

__ **national** __ **statewide** x **local**

Elizabeth M. Johnson 12/9/2010

Signature of certifying official Date

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.

In my opinion, the property __ meets __ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register __ determined eligible for the National Register

__ determined not eligible for the National Register __ removed from the National Register

__ other (explain:)

Joe Edson H. Beall 1.31.11

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [ ] private
- [x] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/ post office
GOVERNMENT/ city hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick
walls: Brick
Cast stone
roof: Slate
other: Granite

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Greer Post Office, built in 1935, is a one-story over basement New Deal-era Colonial Revival brick building located at 106 South Main Street in downtown Greer, Greenville County, South Carolina. Oriented in a southeasterly direction, it is set on a gently sloping lot with a front lawn that terraces down toward the street's right-of-way. It features a slightly-projecting brick foundation with walls laid in four-to-one common bond. A three-brick course bevel or water table surrounds the front portion of the building at the main floor level and at the bottom of the stuccoed blind arch window surrounds. The building's cornerstone, located at the south [front] corner of the building's facade, carries the following information: "Henry Morganthau, Jr. / Secretary of the Treasury; James A. Farley / Postmaster General; Louis A. Simon / Supervising Architect; Neil A. Melick / Supervising Engineer; Donald G. Anderson / Architect; 1935."

Narrative Description

The Greer Post Office is roughly square in form and composed of two attached yet distinct components. The southeast oriented front section of the building composes the publically-accessible post office and features a lateral gabled roofline with gabled parapets, and a central, projecting cross-gabled entry pavilion with a parapeted gable that dominates the Main Street facade. The entry pavilion is characterized by a stuccoed veneer that is framed with brick quoins at either side of the entrance and a brick rowlock-accented raking cornice at the front gable parapet. The central entrance, accessed by a two-tiered or terraced concrete stair of five steps per flight, contains a double-leaf door with single-light transom [modern glass and aluminum replacements of the original six-light and wood paneled doors], slender engaged columnal surround, denticulated entablature, and a twenty-light fan transom with paneled surround, set within a recessed stuccoed arch with keystone and impost blocks. The front steps feature faux wrought iron hand railings with scroll or turnout easement, with the upper flight's rails incorporating period lamp posts and lanterns. The lower flight's handrails were added later for safety and correspond with the steps' coping and turnout. Surmounting the entry are a long concrete tablet that originally read "United States Post Office" but now (2010) carries the name "Greer Heritage Museum," and a smaller hooded tablet within the gable that originally read "Greer / SC" but is now blank.

On either side elevation of the projecting entry wing is a single nine-over-nine wood window with a cast stone sill. Flanking the projecting entry wing on either side of the street facade is a single arched twelve-over-twelve wood window with a five-light arched fan transom set within a stuccoed brick blind arch that is punctuated with stuccoed brick keystone and impost blocks. The northeast [right] and southwest [left] end elevations of the front portion of the building feature a window identical to those on the facade, with the exception that the northeast one is flanked by a short, narrow, single-leaf three-light wood casement window to its right containing opaque glass and a brick niche with cast stone sill matching the casement window in size to its left.

All four corners of the building's front section are punctuated with brick quoins. A wood modillioned cornice accents the slate-clad roof edge at the front of the building and accommodates an internal gutter and drain system. Copper spouts and concrete drains that take water away from the building are still visible at and near ground level and are still operable. On either lateral gable end a stuccoed horizontal panel or band demarcates the upper gable and corresponds with the cornice and roofline.

Attached to the rear [northwest] of the building is the more utiliarian in form section of the building. Its footprint is stepped in slightly, with the rear corners with quoins of the front part or more public part of the building being visible and readable. The depth of the reveal is approximately two feet on both the southwest and northeast [side] elevations of the building. This segment of the building extends to the northwest [toward rear of lot] for three bays. It features three single, twelve-over-twelve wood windows on both the southwest and northeast elevations, a flat composition roof with cast stone-capped parapets, a large square, cast stone-capped exterior chimney [for building's boiler/furnace] on the rear [east] corner of the building. The rear [northwest] elevation features a paired set of nine-over-nine wood windows adjacent to the chimney, and a small, lower-profiled, flat-roofed extension with central double-leaf wood and glass paneled swinging cargo doors, six-over-six light wood window, and a flat, cantilever-covered loading dock. A concrete parking lot and pad for mail trucks covers the rear [northwest] segment of the parcel.

Exterior access stairs to the building's basement are along the northeast lateral gable end wall near the east [front] corner of the building, and at the northwest [rear] elevation between the chimney and the small rear extension. Each stairwell

features faux wrought iron safety handrailings around the well, in addition to iron stair handrails. A large window well with faux wrought iron railing, containing two double-hung, multi-light sash windows, is located along the northeast elevation of the rear, flat-roofed building extension.

Even though the building has not been an active post office since 1964, and functioned as Greer City Hall from 1968 to 2008, it retains a number of its significant interior features from the post office period. The building's main entrance accesses the interior through a small wood and glass paneled air pocket or vestibule. On either end of the vestibule are fifteen-light glass panels that appear much as single-leaf French doors would. Access from the vestibule into the historic lobby are is through a central door with upper glass panel and lower wood panel still intact. To either side of the door from the vestibule into the post office lobby are large single-light glass panels with protruding sills and large lower wood panels. The black marble borders to the vestibule and lobby floors, as well as the dark gray terazzo floors of the vestibule and former lobby, are intact as well. Historic hardwood floors are still present throughout much of the interior space, even though some partitions no longer remain. Around the perimeter of the historically public spaces are at least some intact plaster walls that feature large, beaded cavetto plaster crown molding. Remaining along an interior paneled wall partition to the left of the entry are the two United States Civil Service Commission bulletin boards with their single-leaf hinged glass doors. To the right of the entry and at the northeast [right] end of the former post office lobby are the former postmaster's office and walk-in vault. A large skylight with original shade is still intact in the ceiling, as well as a peep-hole used by postal inspectors to monitor postal workers.

To the left of the main entrance and accessed through a paneled wall is a room in which is still intact, near the southern corner of the building, the mural *Cotton and Peach Growing*, painted by New York artist Winfield R. Walkley [1909-1954] and added to the building in 1940. One of thirteen murals in South Carolina commissioned by the Section of Fine Arts of the United States Treasury between 1938 and 1941, it is a depiction of African American men harvesting cotton and peaches within the setting of the undulating landscape of piedmont South Carolina's field and woodland, a scene familiar to residents of Greer and the surrounding upcountry community. This work of art was left intact but covered with faux-wood paneling during the occupancy by Greer City Hall from 1968 until 2008. During the recent rehabilitation and conversion of the building into the Greer Heritage Museum, the mural was uncovered and is currently displayed as part of the building's features. Despite some water damage suffered during the forty-year interval during which it was covered, the mural is in relatively good and stable condition.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- [ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- [ ] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1935

Significant Dates

1935

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Anderson, Donald G., architect
Simon, Louis A., supervising architect
Melick, Neal A., supervising engineer
Gallimore, Lloyd B., contractor
Moore, R.E., construction engineer
Somers, E.H., construction engineer

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is the date of construction, 1935, since its eligibility is only being argued under Criterion C as an excellent example of a Colonial Revival style post office of the New Deal era, having been designed by New York architect Douglas G. Anderson, and constructed under the auspices and administration of Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of the Public Works Branch, Procurement Division of the United States Department of the Treasury.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of signficance and applicable criteria)

The Greer Post Office, constructed in 1935 and located on South Main Street in downtown Greer, a community in east central Greenville County between the cities of Greenville and Spartanburg, South Carolina, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of a New Deal-era Colonial Revival post office produced by the Public Works Branch of the United States Department of the Treasury. Architect Donald G. Anderson of New York City designed the Greer Post Office under the administration of Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of the Department of the Treasury. The post office is also significant because it includes a mural by artist Winfield R. Walkley (1909-1954), *Cotton and Peach Growing*, depicting the harvesting of the area's major crops. It is one of thirteen murals commissioned by the Section of Fine Arts of the United States Department of the Treasury for South Carolina post offices and federal buildings.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Architecture

The Greer Post Office is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of a New Deal-era Colonial Revival post office produced by and under the supervision of the Public Works Branch of the United States Department of the Treasury. The building exemplifies designs of small post offices and federal buildings coming out of the Supervising Architect's Office, as it was reorganized in 1933 within the Treasury Department as the Public Works Branch of the newly-created Procurement Division. With Louis A. Simon's appointment as Supervising Architect in 1934, federal building design became, according to architectural historian Antoinette J. Lee, what one contemporary called "a 'suitable bromide' to the exuberance of the French renaissance promulgated by his predecessors."[1] "In its place, under Mr. Simon's guiding hand," a 1942 assessment of his tenure observed, "came more the subdued, more sentimental architecture of the Italian Renaissance and the Colonial."[2] The Greer Post Office is also an example of a Depression-era federal building where the Supervising Architect's Office utilized the services of a member of the private architectural community, rather than producing the building's plans exclusively within the Department. A rare occurrence among all the post offices and federal buildings constructed during the New Deal era in South Carolina, the involvement of a private practitioner in the building's design and the expressed acknowledgement of that architect on the cornerstone of the building is noteworthy. While little is known about Donald G. Anderson or his body of work as an architect, it is at least apparent in the Greer Post Office that he was an architect of some ability. With Louis A. Simon's and his staff's supervision of the design and construction phases of the project, Anderson's post office for the town of Greer, South Carolina, when built, more than fulfilled the expectations of the Public Works Branch's guidelines that federal buildings be:

> (1) of simple governmental character in consonance with the region in which they are located and the surroundings of the specific sites;
> (2) [of] materials...as to require no excessive maintenance; and
> (3) ...of sufficient capacity to reasonably meet the needs of the Federal Government as may be anticipated for a ten-year period.[3]

The building has a "freshness of view," although paradoxically "a sort of wisely conservative experimental quality," much as New York architect Aymar Embury II, member of the Advisory Committee on Architectural Design for the Public Works Branch, observed when describing the work of the Supervising Architect's office once Simon became the "sole responsible official" in 1934.[4]

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[1] Antoinette J. Lee, *Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office* (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000), pp. 260-61.
[2] "The Simon Era in the Supervising Architect's Office," *The Federal Architect* (January-March 1942), as quoted in Lee, *Ibid.*
[3] Lee, p. 262.
[4] Lee, p. 260.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the National Industrial Recovery Act, under which the Public Works Administration spent nearly $36 million in South Carolina between 1933 and 1939, including the building of highways, schools, courthouses, and post offices.[5] Congress had allocated $80,000 for a new Greer post office, but the funds were later redirected for other uses. One official explanation was that Greer's annual postal receipts of less than $20,000 did not merit a new post office. Greer officials continued to lobby the state's Congressional delegation for a new post office and eventually succeeded.[6] In June 1934, funds for the new Greer Post Office were allocated as part of a $110,000,000 appropriation for over 600 federal buildings nationwide, including Aiken, Columbia, Greenville, Conway and Ware Shoals in South Carolina.[7] New York architect Donald G. Anderson, under the direction of Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury, prepared the plans for a Colonial Revival style post office for the town of Greer. Construction began in the Spring of 1935 under the direction of Greensboro, North Carolina, building contractor Lloyd B. Gallimore, and R.E. Moore, construction engineer. The building's foundation and basement level were essentially complete by May 1, 1935. Although the building's construction engineer changed in August to E.H. Somers, work progressed so that by August 31, 1935, the building's exterior was essentially complete. The building was ready to occupy in November 1935.[8]

Postmaster William B. Smith presided over the new post office for the balance of his postal career until his retirement on September 15, 1961.[9]

Louis Adolphe Simon (1867-1958), Supervising Architect of the United States Department of the Treasury, directed at least sixteen South Carolina post offices and federal buildings between 1931 and 1940, including those in Dillon, Ware Shoals, York, Walterboro, Winnsboro, Bamberg, Greenville, Kingstree, Chesterfield, Summerville, Anderson, Batesburg, Woodruff, Bishopville, Easley and Greer.[10] A native of Baltimore and a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Simon joined the Supervising Architect's office as early as 1896, and became Chief of the Engineering and Drafting Division in 1915. In this position, which he held until 1934, he was responsible for the designs of federal government buildings throughout the nation because the Acting Supervising Architect, James A. Wetmore, a lawyer, was really only an administrator who set policy and tone for the office's designs and design oversight. Simon was appointed Supervising Architect in 1934 and held that position in the newly-created Public Works Division of the United States Treasury until 1941 when he retired in favor of prominent Philadelphia architect George Howe of the firm of Howe and Lescaze, designers of the famed Philadelphia Savings Fund Society (PSFS) Building.[11]

The designing architect for the Greer Post Office was in fact New York architect Donald G. Anderson, who also designed the 1935 Georgian Revival post office in Petersburg, Virginia, a Colonial Williamsburg style composition reflecting architectural elements of both the Capitol and Governor's Mansion reconstructions in Williamsburg, Virginia.[12] Anderson was a junior partner at one time of New York architect Samuel Edgar Gage, designer of a number of branch bank buildings for the New York Corn Exchange Bank.

The Greer Post Office reflects the designs favored by the Treasury Department at the time, exhibiting a restrained Colonial Revival style with minimal ornamentation. The new post offices in South Carolina built during this era reflect the "dignity" and "economy" observed in new public buildings by Treasury Secretary Henry Morganthau, Jr.[13]

Winfield R. Walkley's mural *Cotton and Peach Growing*, was added to the post office in 1940. Walkley was a native of New York who studied at the Pratt Institute Art School and the Art Students League. During the 1930s he produced work for the Treasury Relief Art Project. Walkley's mural at the Greer Post Office depicts African-Americans harvesting cotton

[5] Jack Irby Hayes, Jr., *South Carolina and the New Deal* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2001), p. 71.
[6] "Greer Citizens Conferring with S.C. Congressmen," *Spartanburg (S.C.) Herald*, 13 March 1934, 1; "Greer Works for New Post Office," *Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald*, 25 March 1934.
[7] "State Will Share in Building Funds," *Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald*, 25 June 1934, 1-2.
[8] United States National Archives and Records Administration, Records of the Public Buildings Service, Record Group 121 (1888-1964), Box 90, Accession Number 65A0484, Shelf Location DL023507 (black and white photographs showing progression of construction), National Archives at Atlanta, Morrow, Georgia.
[9] United States Post Office Department, Records of Appointments of Postmasters, Abbeville-Greenville County, South Carolina, 1832-1971 (Microcopy No. M841). Microfilm on deposit at South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.
[10] John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1880-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1992), pp. 160-161.
[11] Lee, pp. 259-280.
[12] National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Petersburg [Virginia] Courthouse Historic District, 1990.
[13] U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morganthau, Jr., to Francis P. Sullivan, 27 April 1931, quoted in Lee, p. 268.

and peaches from area fields and orchards, two crops that were plentiful in and around Greer. Walkley wanted to portray a "sympathetic interpretation of the Negro" laborer that did not offend white sensibilities but at the same time conveyed the "industry of his race."[14] Despite some water damage and being covered by paneling at one time, the mural is in relatively good condition. Walkley's Greer mural is in keeping with the pervasive themes of agriculture and labor in many of the works of art in the other New Deal-era post offices and federal buildings constructed in South Carolina. Other art works featured whites and blacks cultivating rice (in the lowcountry) or tobacco (in the Pee Dee region), but collectively the works focused on the common themes of showing the nobility of ordinary laborers and the state's predominantly agricultural economy that was a point of pride in the early twentieth century.

By the early 1960s Greer was in need of a larger postal facility, and a new post office was dedicated in September 1964.[15] The City of Greer purchased the New Deal-era post office on July 14, 1964, and by the summer of 1968, the building had been renovated to serve as the Greer City Hall.[16] Adaptive reuse of the old post office allowed the city to triple the amount of space available in the previous city offices.[17] The new City Hall included offices for the Mayor, the Business Administator, Zoning, Codes, Clerk of Court, and the Director of Finance. Council meetings were also held there, and the basement was used for storage of police files.

Since 1935 the post office building at 106 South Main Street has retained its place as a significant building helping define the historic and architectural character of downtown Greer. It has given years of service to the city of Greer as federal property, then as city hall, and presently as home for the many items that have been given to the Greer Heritage Museum by citizens and former residents of Greer. The Museum was incorporated on April 28, 1994, and opened on Trade Street in 1996. On March 23, 1999, the Greer City Council voted to lease to the Greer Heritage Museum the City Hall building at 106 South Main Street; the contract was signed in early 2009. State funds, obtained by the city through local state Senator Lewis Vaughn, were used to rehabilitate the building. Later in 2009, after city government offices moved to a new municipal complex adjacent to the old post office, the Greer Heritage Museum moved into the facility. The rehabilitation removed many of the changes made during the city hall era to reveal a number of features of the post office era.

9. Major Bibliographical References

[14] Lise C. Swennson and Nancy M. Higgins, eds., *New Deal Art in South Carolina: Government-supported Images from the Great Depression* (Columbia, SC: Commissioners of the South Carolina State Museum, 1990), p. 45; Richard J. Koke, ed., *American Landscape and Genre Paintings in the New-York Historical Society: A Catalog of the Collection, Including Historical, Narrative, and Marine Art* (New York & Boston: New-York Historical Society/G. K. Hall, 1982), p. 223.
[15] "Greer Post Office Dedication Sunday", *Spartanburg (S.C.) Herald*, 9 September 1964, 9.
[16] "Greer City Hall Plans Open House", *Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald*, 26 July 1968, 3.
[17] "Greer PO Conversion to City Hall, $12,995", *Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald*, 8 November 1967, 3.

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Hayes, Jack Irby, Jr. *South Carolina and the New Deal*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2001.

Koke, Richard J., ed. *American Landscape and Genre Paintings in the New-York Historical Society: A Catalog of the Collection, Including Historical, Narrative, and Marine Art*. New York and Boston: New-York Historical Society/G. K. Hall, 1982.

Lee, Antoinette J. *Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Park, Marlene, and Gerald E. Markowitz. *Democratic Vistas: Post Offices and Public Art in the New Deal*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1984.

Spartanburg (S.C.) Herald. March 13, 1934; September 9, 1964; November 8, 1967; July 26, 1968.

Swensson, Lise C., and Nancy M. Higgins, eds. *New Deal Art in South Carolina: Government-supported Images from the Great Depression*. Columbia: Commissioners of the South Carolina State Museum, 1990.

United States National Archives and Records Administration, Records of the Public Buildings Service, Record Group 121 (1888-1964), National Archives at Atlanta, Morrow, Georgia.

United States Post Office Department, Records of Appointments of Postmasters, Abbeville-Greenville County, South Carolina, 1832-1971 (Microcopy No. M841). Microfilm on deposit at South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary*. Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1992.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	378824	3866700	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary for the Greer Post Office is defined as Lot 9, in Block 1 on the accompanying Greenville County Tax Map G25, reproduced at a scale of 1" = 100 '.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes the historic Greer Post Office building and its immediate surroundings to the extent of the parcel on which it is situated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Rose Marie Cooper (with assistance of SHPO staff)
organization _____ date December 8, 2010
street & number 303 North Main Street telephone 864-877-5529
city or town Greer state SC zip code 29650
e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Greer Post Office

Location of Property: 106 South Main Street

City or Vicinity: Greer

County: Greenville **State:** South Carolina

Photographer: James Huntington, Greenville, SC (1935 photographs)
Dr. Rose Marie Cooper Jordan, Greer, SC (Spring 2010)
Caroline Dover Wilson, SCDAH, Columbia, SC (Summer and Fall 2010)

Date Photographed: Various dates in 1935; unknown postcard photo date; 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

(Historic views) -

1 of 27. Foundation and basement level as completed, May 1, 1935
2 of 27. Southeast oblique view of building with exterior of walls erected and roof under construction, June 1, 1935
3 of 27. Southeast oblique view of building with roof completed, July 1, 1935
4 of 27. Southeast oblique view of building with stuccoing complete and windows yet to be installed, August 1935
5 of 27. Oblique view of building's facade upon completion of building, November 1, 1935
6 of 27. Postcard view of building's facade, ca. 1940 [photographer unknown]

(2010 views)

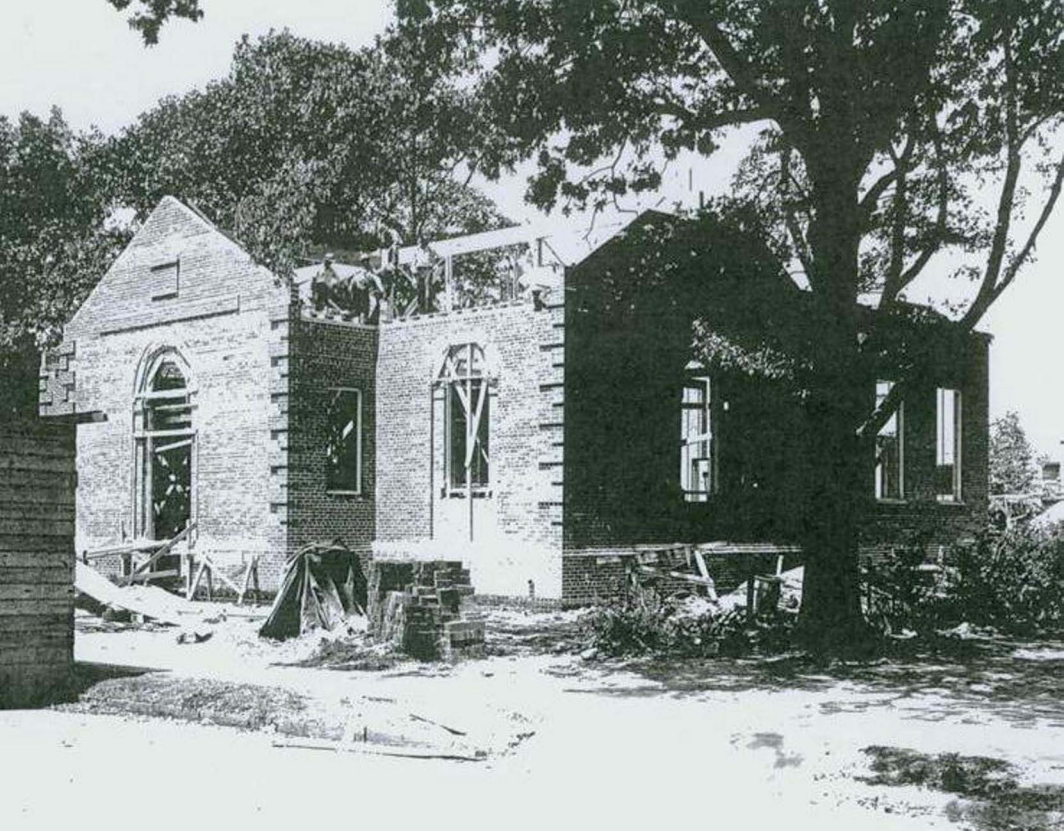
7 of 27. Southeast oblique view of building in South Main Street streetscape, Spring 2010
8 of 27. Southeast oblique view of facade, Fall 2010
9 of 27. Facade, Fall 2010
10 of 27. Detail of projecting entry pavilion, Fall 2010
11 of 27. Southwest oblique view of facade, Fall 2010
12 of 27. Detail of projecting entry pavilion, Fall 2010
13 of 27. West (left) elevation, Fall 2010
14 of 27. Window and quoin detail (at left of entrance), Fall 2010
15 of 27. Cornice and quoin detail (at right of entrance), Fall 2010
16 of 27. Cornice and quoin detail (at left of entrance), Fall 2010

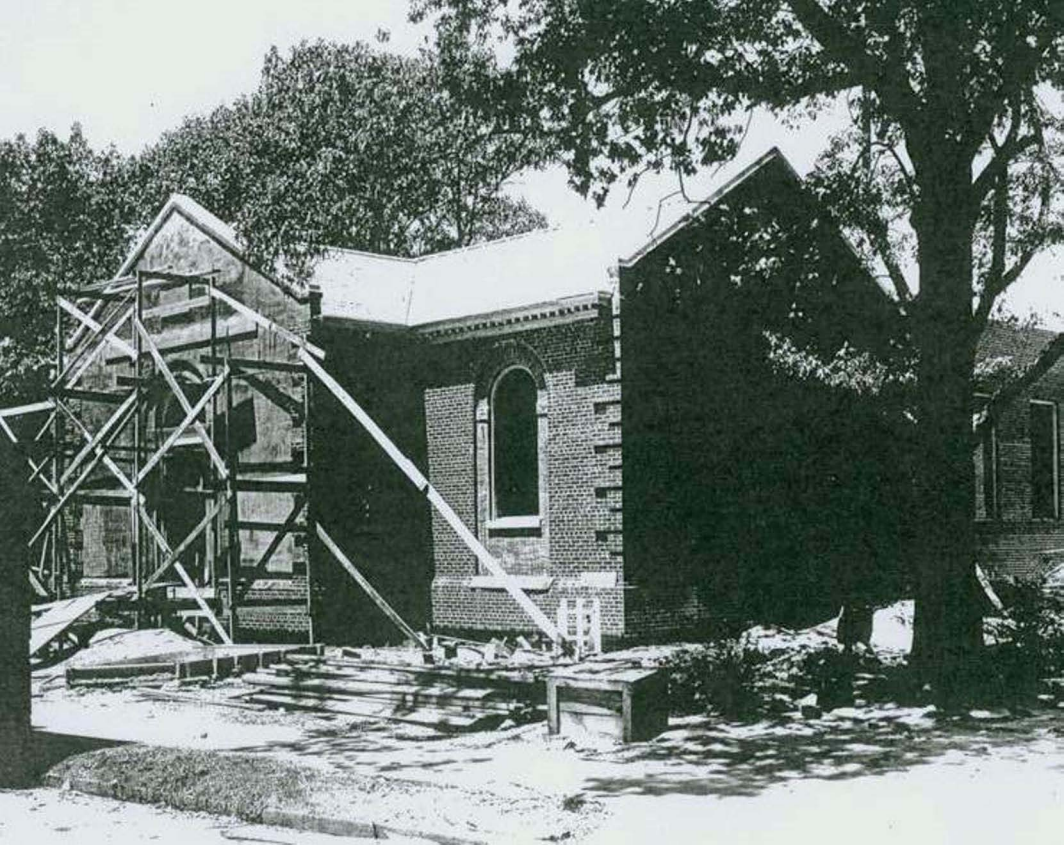
17 of 27. Cornice and quoin detail, Fall 2010
18 of 27. Window on east (right) elevation, Fall 2010
19 of 27. Window on west (left) elevation, Fall 2010
20 of 27. Vestibule or air pocket from lobby, Fall 2010
21 of 27. Post Office vault, open, with view of inner safe doors, Fall 2010
22 of 27. "Peep-hole" for postal inspector's use, Fall 2010
23 of 27. Detail of U.S. Civil Service Commission bulletin board, Fall 2010
24 of 27. "Cotton and Peach Growing," 1940 mural by Winfield R. Walkley, Fall 2010
25 of 27. Interpretive sign for 1940 Winfield R. Walkley mural
26 of 27. "Cotton and Peach Growing," detail
27 of 27. "Cotton and Peach Growing," detail

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

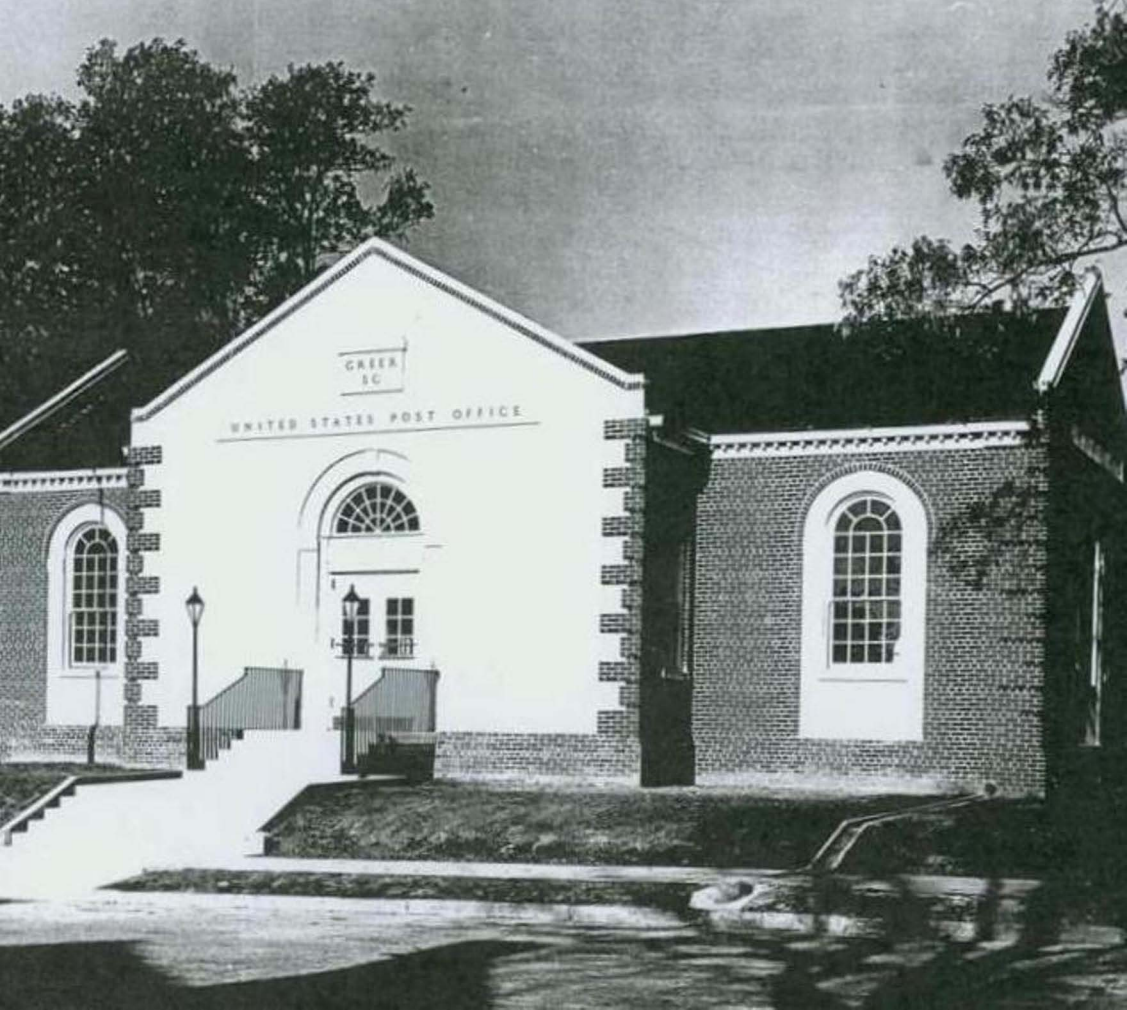
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

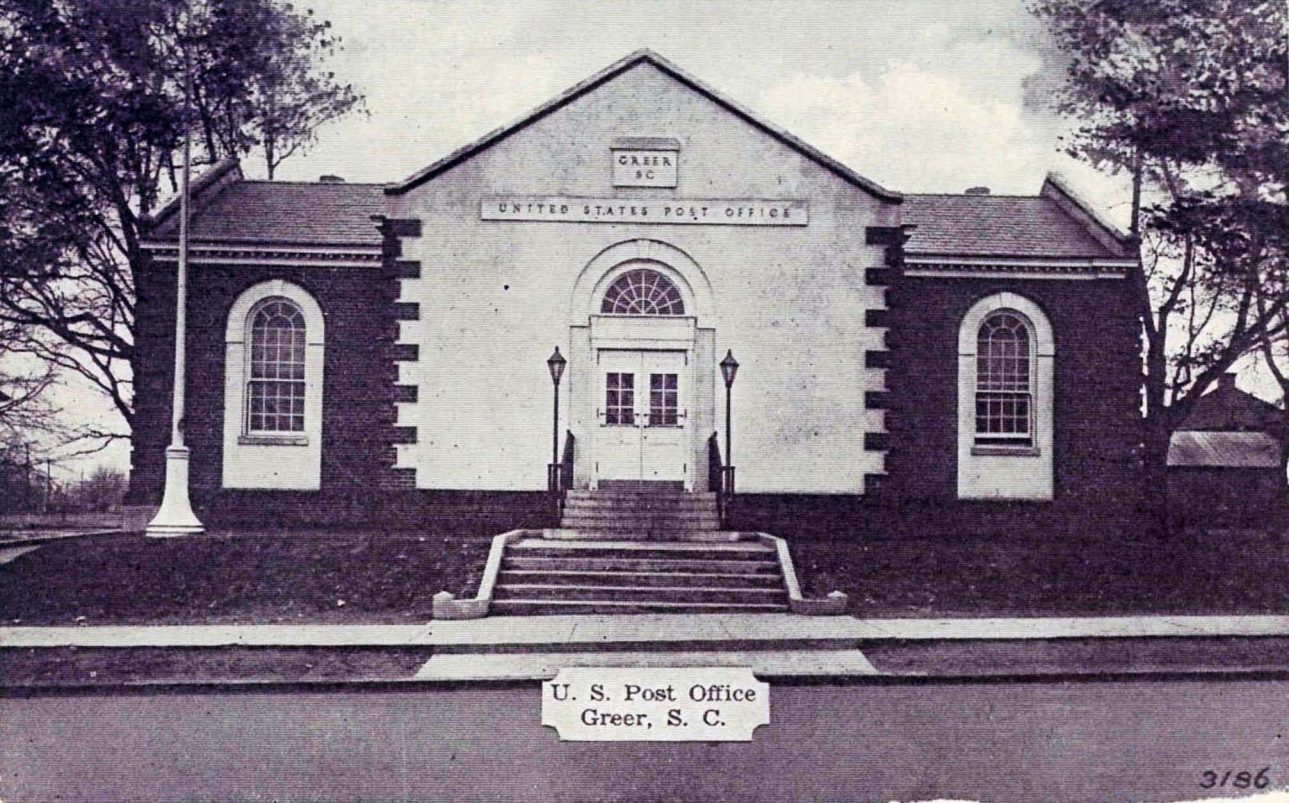
106 South Main Street





UNITED STATES POST OFFICE


GREER
SC
UNITED STATES POST OFFICE



U. S. Post Office
Greer, S. C.

3186

GREER HERITAGE MUSEUM
GREER
Welcome to Historic Downtown Greer
CITY OF GREER POLICE DEPARTMENT AND DETENTION FACILITY
STATE AUTO
Insurance Companies

GREER HERITAGE MUSEUM
100

GREER HERITAGE MUSEUM

GREER HERITAGE MUSEUM
106

GREER HERITAGE MUSEUM
DO NOT BLOCK ENTRANCE G.P.D.
RESTRICTED AREA POLICE ONLY
MUSEUM OPEN FREE

GREER HERITAGE MUSEUM
106

EXIT

UNITED STATES
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

POSTMEN 1897-1900

L to R back row: Sam Hutchings, Holland,

POST OFFICE HISTORY

COTTON AND PEACH GROWING

Artist - Winfield R. Wakley (1909-1954)
WPA Federal Art Project 1940

When Winfield Wakley visited Greer in February 1940, community leaders suggested he show the area's major crops in his paintings. He did not want to stereotype African-Americans as laborers and whites as bosses; as he saw both black and white farmers in the cotton fields

COTTON AND PEACH GROWING

Artist - Winfield R. Walkley [1909-1954]
WPA Federal Art Project 1940

When Winfield Walkley visited Greer in February 1940, community leaders suggested he show the area's major crops in his paintings. He did not want to stereotype African-Americans as laborers and whites as bosses, as he saw both black and white farmers in the cotton fields of Greer. He said his mural was a "sympathetic interpretation of the industry" of African-American farmers.